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Excellent judgment has been shown in the selection and arrangement of the material, and while the author makes a graceful apology for the presence of numerous familiar cases, we do not feel that the book in any respect evidences a tendency to appropriate unduly the results of other collections. At the same time it includes to a marked degree the important recent decisions in relation to matters of equity jurisdiction. The notes are valuable, and while not extensive form a very important part of the work.

A third volume is promised to be devoted to the subject of Equity Pleading and in it Mr. Scott intends to include cases dealing with Interpleader, Bills to Remove Cloud on Title, Bills *Quia Timet*, Bills of Peace and Bills of Account, all of which he regards as so technical in their nature as to require familiarity with equity pleading before they can be studied to advantage.

H. W. B.

WOOD'S PRACTICE EVIDENCE. By H. G. WOOD. Second Edition, by ARTHUR W. BLAKEMORE. Albany: Banks & Company. 1906. Pp. xiv, 766.

This work on Evidence is not a thorough or even an elementary *treatise of the principles* underlying this branch of the law, nor, on the other hand is it a mere digest of cases, but it resembles the latter rather than the former. It is intended as

"a 'handy' book for reference in the multifarious questions that arise in the trial of causes as to the admissibility of certain classes of evidence,"

and in carrying out this intention, the authors have summarized the principles of a vast number of cases and collected these principles in orderly fashion. It is, therefore, a book to which a lawyer would turn for the purpose of finding a decision in point rather than for the purpose of securing an adequate discussion of a principle which might enable him to solve a new problem.

Many practitioners are no doubt familiar with the first edition of this work and with its plan and purpose. Thirteen hundred new cases have been inserted in this edition, all of which its author has personally examined, and which he says contain some intelligent discussion of the subject decided. Obviously it is the type of book in which new editions are essential and necessarily supersede former ones, finding its value in the completeness with which the decisions have been collected.

The divisions of the subject matter are the well-established ones. Recognizing the growing importance of the rules with respect to book entries as evidence, and the numerous questions arising under the doctrines of *Res Gestæ* and Judicial Notice, particular care has been taken to present a full citation of authorities upon these topics. It is unfortunate that the author has not deemed it worth while to attempt at least to develop the subjects along logical lines, rather than to content himself with an orderly presentation of the numerous holdings of decided cases grouped according to their rather superficial resemblance.

To the lawyer in search of a case like the one before him the book has a distinct value. We believe however that its value would have been greatly increased by adding in each instance a careful development of the fundamental principles which determine the directions along which the rules of evidence are growing. Without such treatment the book can, of course, prove of temporary value only.

H. W. B.